(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2541.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1795.

STOCKHOLM, *June* 20.

IT has been openly proclaimed here, that the king, as duke of Pomerania, conſiders himſelf as included in the peace between Pruſſia and the French republic; and that conſequently, he could no longer agree to furniſh any contingent either in men or money, to the emperor for his German poſſeſſions.

The arrival of the celebrated Daniſh miniſter, count de Bernſtorff, ſeems to forebode the tranſaction of ſome important affairs which will finally decide on the duration of the preſent war.

M. de Signeal, our ſecretary of legation at Paris, is hourly expected here; he is to bring the treaty negotiated with the French republic. We hear that France has allowed us great commercial privileges, and agreed to particular ſtipulations, which will enable us to baffle the efforts of an enemy without overloading the country with oppreſſive taxes. Our political and geographical ſituation commands us to be friends to France; a friendſhip which will vaſtly add to the happineſs and proſperity of both nations. We know what Ruſſia has done, and we ſee what we have to expect from England. The Swedes have always been loyally treated by the French, even in the ſtormy moments of the revolution; but our government was alſo the only one which in the moſt pointed language, expreſſed its averſion to a war undertaken and continued againſt the independence of a mighty nation. The Swedes have long ſince been the allies of France, and acted accordingly; they ſcorn to inſult the defenceleſs, or attack the peaceable neighbour; but they never wanted courage to repreſs the violence of the haughty and peeviſh inſolence of the ambitious.

ALTONA, *June* 29.

The Swediſh and Daniſh ſquadrons effected their junction on the 21ſt. The combined fleet now compoſed of 16 ſhips of the line, and 10 ſtout frigates, beſides brigs and cutters, will be commanded by the Swediſh admiral count de Wachtmeiſter, during the three firſt months cruiſe.

Both governments, beſides, keep 12 ſhips of the line in readineſs to join the fleet at the firſt notice, in order to have effectually their commerce, neutrality and independence protected againſt any power that might uſurp the right of dictating laws to independent ſtates, and impoſe chains on the high ſeas, which beneficent nature has laid open to all nations. The names of the ſhips which form the Daniſh ſquadron of reſerve, now lying in the road of Copenhagen, are; the Neptune, of 84 guns; the Shield, of 74; the Juſtice, of 74; Odin, of 74; the Mars, of 64, and another ſhip of 64, with a proportionate number of frigates. An equal number of Swediſh ſhips of the line are alſo lying at Carlſcrona, which added to the fleet already at ſea, will form a total of 28 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 24.

We have again received the diſagreeable news, that 4 Daniſh ſhips have been ſtopped by an Engliſh ſquadron, and ſent into a Britiſh port. The promiſe of paying freight and cargo held forth by the Engliſh miniſtry, will not prevent any well informed man from diſcovering at the firſt view, all the baneful conſequences of ſuch an arbitrary arrangement, which encroaches on the rights of every independent nation; for if we allow the Britiſh to contract our commerce within a ſingle point, there is no doubt but our produce will ſoon ſell cheaper there, than at our own markets; every ſpeculation muſt be thwarted by their numerous cruiſers, and our merchants ſoon be obliged to renounce all commercial emoluments, and lay up their ſhipping, or agree to provide the Engliſh markets, and further the views of a foreign power at their own expence. It would indeed be better to allow the Engliſh the excluſive right of navigating our ports and exporting our produce; for in this caſe, nobody would be tempted by the proſpect of finding a good price in Holland or France, to ſend our ſhips in order to glut the Engliſh markets with Daniſh produce, and ſacrifice his fortune.

The tried wiſdom and firmneſs of our court leaves no room for doubt, but the object of the preſent negotiations at the court of London, is to ſettle affairs to the entire ſatisfaction of the public; a bare reſtitution of what has been illegally ſeized is not enough; ſecurity muſt be given for the future; the ſeas muſt be free, and our commerce unfhackled. The combined fleets and the armaments by ſea and land, preparing here as well as in Sweden, will give weight to our juſt demands. If remonſtrances ſhould prove without effect, there is every appearance that the combined fleet now compoſed of 28 ſhips of the line, will be encreaſed to 44, a force more than ſufficient to command the Baltic, and diſpute the empire of the North Sea with any power on earth.

From the 1ſt to the 19th inſtant, 671 ſhips have paſſed the Sound. The Britiſh frigates Andromeda and Ambuſcade left this road on the 18th inſt. and ſet ſail for the North Sea.

BASLE, *(Switzerland)* *June* 20.

There has been circulated here a ſmall printed paper, bearing the ancient arms of France, in which we read the following, dated June 16.

"M. prince of Conde having received, on the 14th, the news of the death of Louis 17th, cauſed a general officer to depart about five o'clock for Veronne, to take the orders of the new king, Monſieur, now Louis 18th.

"On the 16th the prince of Conde cauſed to be celebrated, in the midſt of his army, a ſolemn ſervice for the repoſe of the ſoul of Louis 17, after which, ranging his army *en bataille*, he read to them the following proclamation:

"Gentlemen,

"Scarcely was the tomb of the unfortunate Louis 16th, of his auguſt conſort, and of their reſpectable ſiſter, cloſed, than we behold it again opened to unite to theſe illuſtrious victims, the object the moſt deſerving of our love, of our hope, and of our reſpect.

"The youth, ſprung from ſo many kings, whoſe birth alone appeared to aſſure the happineſs of his ſubjects—ſince he was formed from the blood of Henry 4th, and from that of Maria Thereſa; ſinks under the weight of his chains, and of his cruel exiſtence.

"It is not the firſt time that I have reminded you of the principle, that the king of France never dies.

"Swear then to the auguſt prince who becomes today our king, to ſhed the laſt drop of your blood for him, to prove that fidelity without bounds, that entire ſubmiſſion, that unalterable attachment which we owe to him, and with which our ſouls are penetrated.

"Our vows ſhall be manifeſted by the cry of our hearts, and which a profound ſentiment has rendered ſo natural to all good Frenchmen; that cry which was always the preſage, and the reſult of our ſucceſs, and which the regicides have never heard without ſtupor or remorſe.

"After having invoked the God of Mercy for the king which we have loſt, we will pray to the God of Armies to prolong the days of the king which he has now given us, and to confirm the crown of France upon his head by his victories, if he will it; or rather if it be poſſible, by the repentance of his ſubjects, and by the happy means of his clemency and of his juſtice. Sirs, Louis 17th is dead, *live Louis 18th!*"

M. Crafford, envoy of the king of England, juſt arrived, was preſent at this ceremony, held up his hat, and joined his cries of "Vive" to thoſe of the army. He brought all ſort of ſatisfaction to the prince from the king his maſter.

HAGUE, *June* 20.

The repreſentatives of Holland have declared, that finding that all the propoſed means of raiſing, for the moment, the ſums neceſſary for the ſervice of the republic, are accompanied with many difficulties, and that nevertheleſs theſe ſums are abſolutely neceſſary for paying to the republic of France, the money ſtipulated in the treaty, &c. The aſſembly of Holland have decreed a proviſional and voluntary loan. Before the end of 1795 the United Provinces are to pay to the French republic 30 millions of gilders, and in the firſt ſix months of 1796 ten millions, which added to the ten millions for articles put in requiſition, will make up the ſum of fifty millions, beſides fifteen millions required for the re-eſtabliſhment of the navy, and twenty millions for the land forces, and the *French auxiliary troops* in the pay of the United Provinces.

The ſum to be levied in the whole republic, conſequently, is eighty-five millions of gilders. The quota of the province of Holland alone, is fifty-five millions; the remaining thirty millions are to be paid by the ſix other provinces. The province of Holland has beſides to pay twenty-five millions for different arrears.

In order to raiſe theſe ſums a voluntary ſubſcription will be opened in each municipality, and the municipal officers are enjoined to tranſmit, within ten days, liſts for ſubſcription, to all the inhabitants of their juriſdiction, call for them again after the laſpſe of four days, and tranſmit the general liſts to the committee of finances, who ſhall cauſe the liſts to be printed.

On the 17th inſt. the univerſal feſtival of thanks for the liberty and independence of the republic was celebrated here; the feſtival was terminated with a great firework in the evening.

MANHEIM, *June* 18.

We hear from Ratiſbon that on the 3d inſt. the Imperial commiſſary and the Auſtrian miniſter had remarked, "that his Imperial majeſty expected, at the approaching diet, no ſtep would be taken to encreaſe the influence of his Pruſſian majeſty, neither hoped his Imperial majeſty that by expreſſions of ſatisfaction and thanks for the ſervices hitherto rendered by Pruſſia, it would be endeavoured to put his Imperial majeſty in the diſagreeable neceſſity of approving a ſeparate and conſequently unconſtitutional peace."

Notwithſtanding this expreſſed ſenſibility of the emperor, the repreſentative of Munſter declared, among others, on the 10th inſt. and the elector of Cologne, the uncle of the emperor, that the biſhoprick of Munſter, being unexpectedly abandoned by the Imperial troops, owed its ſafety to the unexampled zeal and courage of his Pruſſian majeſty's armies. The preſence alone of theſe troops, accuſtomed to victory; the order and diſcipline they maintained in that country, and the boundary line agreed on by his Pruſſian majeſty and the French, have procured peace to the biſhoprick of Munſter without its own operation; a peace which his electoral highneſs not only wiſhes to be ſecured for the future, but to be extended over all the co-ſtates of the empire.

AMSTERDAM, *June* 19.

The proviſional repreſentatives of the people have decreed, that all coats of arms ſhall be taken away from houſes and carriages; burying in churches and wearing liveries is alſo prohibited. Whoever, after the firſt of September, 1795, ſhall appear dreſſed in livery will be, for the firſt time, conducted to the next Corps de Gardes and ſtripped of his livery; he who contravenes the order a ſecond time, ſhall be expoſed at the pillory in his ſervile dreſs and baniſhed from his municipality. The individual in whoſe ſervice ſuch a bondman is, ſhall pay a fine of 100 ducats for the firſt time, and 1000 for the ſecond time.

ZURICH, *June* 13.

We find ourſelves in a critical ſituation; four communities of the lake of Zurich have revolted againſt the authorities, and demand another conſtitution; they will chooſe their magiſtrates themſelves; in one word, they will be free; that is to ſay, they will aſſaſſinations, ruin, flames and crimes, and commit horrors with impunity.—At the commencement of this year, the magiſtrate had exiled three of the principal chiefs of the revolt; but the ſeeds of inſurrection were ſown and they were ſucceeded by others. Theſe laſt travelled the country, and excited the peaceable inhabitants to enrol themſelves in their band. We fear an attack upon the city. Five thouſand Bourgers guard the city, and 5000 well intentioned peaſants are deſtined to march againſt the mutineers. Fifty thouſand citizens of Berne are ready to act upon ſignal. To-morrow, the affair will be preſented to the communes, and we ſhall ſee what reſolutions will be taken.

The ſeditious have committed to writing their complaints and their demands, under the direction of their chiefs, in 60 articles.

GENOA, *June* 20.

Several briſk engagements between the Auſtrian and French advanced poſts have already taken place. The Piedmonteſe attacked lately Mount St. Bernard and St. Jago, but were repulſed and loſt 3 poſts. The French received a few days ſince a reinforcement of 15,000 men, and other reinforcements are daily arriving. Their head quarters are at Finale where the deputy Beffroi, general Maſſena and the whole etat-major are arrived.

By an expreſs from Savona we learn juſt now that the French under general La Harpe have attacked the Germans. The iſſue of the combat is not yet known.

BRUSSELS, *June* 22.

The courier which arrived here yeſterday brought the following.—On the 10th of this month, general Pichegru made a general movement of the greateſt part of the forces under his command, to the number, as it is calculated of about 100,000 men; they were divided into ſix columns, and marched on the right and left of Mayence. A 7th corp was to attack, at the ſame time, the retrenched camp of the enemy on Hartemberg before the place. At the moment, however, that they thought of paſſing the Rhine, the republican troops ſuddenly received counter orders. Since this time all has remained in the ſame ſtate, on the left of the Rhine.

BRUNN, *July* 1.

The diſaffected inhabitants of Belgrade have ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of part of that place; but the lower fortreſs is ſtill defended by the garriſon. There is a report that the baſhaw of Widden is haſtening to the ſupport of the rebels, who on the 15th May had taken ſome armed ſhips and three cannons belonging to the fortreſs.

July 4. Doctor Bollman who the laſt year attempted to carry off the marquis de la Fayette, and who himſelf was after the miſcarriage of his plan put in priſon, was ſet free by an order of our court and has already left the hereditary dominions.

RATISBON, *June* 19.

The note handed to the diet by the minister of Sweden, for Pomerania, runs in substance as follows: "His majesty the king of Sweden, animated by a sense of true attachment to the interests of the German empire, could not but be deeply affected by the explosion and duration of a war carried on there at least three years, to the greatest disadvantage of the empire. How many disadvantages might have been averted, if after a true estimation of things, the disputes with a neighbouring power had not been abandoned to the decision of the sword! This idea is always present in the mind of his majesty the king of Sweden, and fills his heart with the deepest grief. Only a small portion of the enormous expences occasioned by the war, would have been sufficient to indemnify the injured princes of the empire, whose sufferings were held forth as the pointed motive, and the indemnifying of whom was declared the sole object of the war; of a war which carried in its train, desolation over those countries, and famine and destruction in common, over the subjects of the belligerent powers. The armies of Germany are far from victorious. Encreased forces and vigour are not sufficient to reconquer what have been lost. An Independent state in the neighbourhood has been subdued, and all the north of Germany is evidently exposed to a speedy reduction. So critical is the situation of the German empire, that his majesty the king of Prussia, sensible of the universal danger, has concluded peace with France, and opened the way to a reconciliation between Germany and that power. His majesty the king of Sweden, who has formally recognised France as a republic, resolved, without hesitation, to accede as duke of Pomerania, to the peace concluded between France and Prussia, and consequently ceases to take any direct or indirect part in the war carried on in the name of the empire."

July 3. The important point whether an offer of peace should be made, is at last decided agreeably to the wishes of every true patriot.

The 3d July was the important day which all Germany looked for with panting anxiety. The ministers of the electors and princes assembled before ten o'clock in council. After some deliberation and an unexpected remonstrance of the college of the Imperial cities, the conclusum of the princes was finally adopted as the decree of the three colleges. The essential part of this conclusum of the empire runs as follows:—"His Imperial majesty shall be requested to offer as soon as possible, peace to the French nation; the manner of opening the negotiation as well as the chusing of a place for the intended congress depend on his Imperial majesty's decision; and it is hoped that his Prussian majesty, agreeably to his reiterated offer, will effectually contribute to the establishment of peace."

PARIS, *July* 3.

The ambassadors of the Batavian republic gave, on Monday last, a fraternal entertainment to the Batavian and a number of French patriots. This fete had for its object the celebration of the alliance which had been concluded between the two nations. There were given for toasts "The two republics, and their representatives." Nor was Mr. Pitt forgotten, for the following was drank, "The destruction of the British minister, the pest and opprobrium of the human race!"

July 8. The movements which had taken place in the environs of Zurich, we hear, are appeased. An order of the magistrate, accompanied with a menace to send a formidable force amongst them, has settled the disturbance for the present.

It appears that the two courts of Sweden and Denmark wish to bind closer the bonds which unite them. On the 17th ult. the king of Sweden was at Copenhagen, and dined with the regent (the king excused himself on account of the distress he is under, on account of the late dreadful fire) on board the admiral's ship, in the road of Copenhagen.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) August* 6.

Accounts are received in town, from a gentleman, who was taken in the schooner Eliza, belonging to this port, and carried into Aux-Cayes, that he had with several others made his escape from that place on the sixteenth of July, in a canoe, and had arrived at Jeremie. Previous to the time of his escape, the negroes, who had been overworked by general Rigaud, while he was present at the attack on Port-au-Prince, set fire to the town, and burnt a considerable part of it. The Cour-de-Martial, the Noveau prison, and several houses were destroyed; it was given as a pretext for those proceedings, that the appearance off that port, of the three privateers, with three English prizes, had deceived them, and made them believe it was a detachment of the British fleet, come to attack the place. Incongruous as such a reason for the committing of the above act was, it answered the purpose of those who gave it, and saved them from death, which would certainly have been their lot, had the true motive which instigated them been discovered.

The schooner Eliza, which cost here upwards of 1000l. sterling, sold at Aux-Cayes, for 336 dollars.

At the time the above gentleman left Aux-Cayes there were 244 prisoners there, exclusive of those on parole.

A Spanish polacre was lately taken and carried into Aux-Cayes, having a person on board, going out as governor of Carthagena, after some stay there he was allowed to depart, and had a flag of truce provided to carry him to the Spanish dominions.

Four persons who have settlements behind Irois, have lately been taken up, on strong suspicion that it was their intention to join the brigands; it was generally believed that such proof would be brought against them as would fully criminate them. We are very sorry indeed to see your friends, the French in that quarter, so often treacherous to the cause they have pledged their faith to support.

BOSTON, *September* 7.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

An arrival from Liverpool, at Portsmouth, (N. H.) brings London papers to the 9th of July. From the mass of intelligence, brought by this communication, we have selected the following:

The OTTOMAN PORTE,

Has acknowledged the French republic, and has received citizen VERNIAC in quality of an ambassador from it. On this occasion, the latter presented a superb watch, of the value of 6000 piastres, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate queen of France.

From Europe, by last and late arrivals.

The prospects of peace in Europe, are not so bright as they have been. The emperor of Germany, by an official paper, has contradicted the reports of his being in negotiation with the French. Instead of treating, he is levying vast numbers of forces, who are marching to the Rhine, to reinforce the armies opposed to general Pichegru. The latter has decided he will pass "the Rhine, or drink it up." Of course we may now expect to hear "bloody news" from that quarter. On the other side of France, instead of negotiation by civil ambassadors, they are daily endeavouring to convince the Spaniards by hard arguments, of the necessity of peace. Combining these together, we may not look for its blest return this year.

NEWPORT, *September* 7.

The Africa has returned to her old moorings; when she passed the light house the Medusa had two hours the start of her; and a thick mist arising, she "toiled all night after her object, and caught nothing." The Medusa was very fortunate in her situation; but I believe she could have out sailed the Africa.

So far was citizen Fauchet from receiving Mr. Randolph cooly, as asserted, it is pretty certain that the former sailed some hours before the latter arrived at Newport.

The town is very full of strangers—Among them we notice with pleasure GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE, the eldest son of that illustrious friend to our country, the marquis de la Fayette.

The selectmen of Salem, have offered a reward of 500 dollars for apprehending the persons who have lately set fire to two or three barns and other buildings in that town.

The report of yesterday was, that the Coquet shaving mill had been risen on by the prisoners, as part of the crew were attempting to board a brig, and carried into St. John's. We do not vouch for the truth of the report.

NEW-YORK, *September* 15.

Yesterday arrived here the Danish schooner Charlotte, capt. Joseph Williams, who left St. Thomas's the 29th July, bound to New-York. On the 31st of August was brought to by a ship under English colours, called the Sans Culotte, commanded by Peter Marshall, who took said schooner to Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola, where her cargo (consisting of rum, sugar and molasses) was detained by the admiralty.

The above ship was in reality the Unicorn, the property of John Sinclair, of Smithfield, in Virginia, and George Rice, watchmaker, in Baltimore; she cleared out at Baltimore with 45 passengers, afterwards went to the Severn river, where she took on board 16 guns, ammunition, &c. and sailed the 4th of July last—The above ship fired on Turk's Island the 5th of August, under English colours. Capt. Williams left Port-de-Paix the 25th of August, at which time the above Marshall and all his crew were in gaol, by order of general Laveaux, for depredations committed on American and other vessels which his crew informed of. It was generally supposed the Frenchmen on board her would be shot, and the Americans sent in irons to the president.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 17.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made here in the art of paper making by a Mr. Biddis. It is likely to reduce the price of that important article by producing a saving of rags. The invention consists in reducing saw-dust to a pulp, mixing it with the pulp of rags and forming the paper from this mixture. We have seen a specimen of paper made in this manner, certified to be composed of one fourth of the saw-dust, the remainder rags. The body and the surface of the paper appear as good as usual, the colour verges a trifle towards a greenish yellow, which we think could be effectually remedied by indigo.

We understand that in papers of a coarser kind, a greater proportion of saw-dust may be used, even in some as far as three fourths. Mr. Biddis has erected a mill upon the principle of his invention and taken out a patent, a right to which he proposes selling to one person in each of the states. The saw-dust of all our woods may be used for this manufacture, though some are preferable to others.

BALTIMORE, *September* 25.

By a gentleman from Washington, in the state of Georgia, we are informed, that before he set out an express had brought to that place intelligence of a very considerable French force having arrived on the coast of East-Florida. They had taken two Spanish garrisons on the river St. Mary's; and Augustine, not far distant, was understood to be their next object.—Our informant adds, that a number of Georgia volunteers were preparing to join the French—and that Jay's treaty seems to be universally reprobated, not only in Georgia, but all along the road he had travelled.

In St. John's College,

September 21, 1795.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, it was Unanimously

RESOLVED, That this board meet on the fifteenth day of October next, and then proceed to the election of a PROFESSOR of LATIN and GREEK, in the room of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, deceased; that the said professor receive, for his services, at the rate of 800 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly; and that, inasmuch as the professor of English and Grammar, and the assistant master of Latin and Greek, are candidates for the said professorship, in case either of them shall be elected, this board, on the same day, will proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such promotion; the salary of the professor of English and Grammar being 533⅓ dollars, and the salary of the said master being 500 dollars.

A. C. HANSON, President.

The subscriber being about to leave this city for Baltimore-town, on the 30th inst. will DISPOSE of, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE house he now lives in, together with the house in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS HARWOOD, and two other small brick tenements adjoining his dwelling house; the whole of these houses are subject to a ground rent of £. 50 per annum.

The subscriber will likewise dispose of, at private sale, the house now in the occupation of Mr HENRY SIBELL, on the Dock, the house occupied by Mr. RICHARD FLEMING, on the Dock, and a brick house adjoining the ball-house, formerly the property of DANIEL DULANY, Esquire. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the situation or conveniences attending these houses, as the subscriber presumes any person inclinable to purchase the same would wish to take a view of them.

The subscriber has likewise for sale 108 acres of land, situate on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of My Lady's Manor, the principal part of which is cleared and well adapted to small grain.

He will likewise sell two good saddle horses, one chair, and one cart, with harness. The above houses and land will be disposed of at a reasonable price, and one year's credit for one half will be given for the same, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the time of sale. The horses, chair, cart, and harness, will be disposed of for cash.

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to exhibit them for payment, and those who are in any manner indebted are desired to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, or to Mr. HENRY WARFIELD, of Annapolis, in his absence, who is authorised to receive the same, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, September 21, 1795.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at the house of Mr. JUBB FOWLER, in this city,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795.

THE Executive of this state having appointed me Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Regiment, it becomes proper for me to announce to the militia composing it, that I mean to pay particular attention to the discharge of the duties coupled with that appointment. The advancement of discipline among our citizens is an object greatly to be desired in a government like ours, it will be my care to attend as far as possible the different meetings of those who have been placed under my command in regiment, battalion and company, but as my exertions can be productive of little advantage unless they are well seconded by the officers and men belonging to the regiment, I beg leave to suggest to them the propriety of assembling in companies, as frequently as may be practicable, in order to perfect themselves in those essentials, without which it is impossible for them to be either respectable or serviceable as militia.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, to pass an act to repeal an act of the general assembly, entitled, An act to vest certain entailed lands therein mentioned in the female heirs of Leonard Hollyday, *Gent.* in fee simple, passed in the year 1780.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

September 28, 1795.

THE vestry of King and Queen parish in Saint Mary's county, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to permit the said vestry to raise, by lottery, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the church in the said parish.

September 14, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. PATRICK MAGRATH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted that they may be ſettled.

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Adm'r.

Annapolis, September 22, 1795. 1

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the ſixth inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patowmack river, a mulatto man ſlave named DANIEL, about thirty years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather ſpare made, fond of liquor, and has ſome knowledge of the carpenter's buſineſs, and is a remarkable artful fellow. I make no doubt but he will change his name and endeavour to paſs for a free man; he had on and took with him a ruffle ſhirt, a blue cloth coat, with ſmall yellow buttons, ſtriped ſhaged jacket, ſtriped green cloth ditto, and ſtriped cotton ditto, white caſimer breeches, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of boots and ſhoes, a low crowned hat, with a broad black riband band, and a large ſilver buckle in it. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if twenty miles from home EIGHT DOLLARS, if forty SIXTEEN DOLLARS, and if out of the ſtate the above REWARD, including legal fees and reaſonable charges, if brought home, from

LLOYD M. LOWE.

September 9, 1795. 1 2 7 10

To the VOTERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING ſolicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the enſuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the firſt Monday in October next; I flatter myſelf, my countrymen, I ſhall meet your votes generally on the preſent occaſion; I have had your ſufferages heretofore, and diſcharged the truſt repoſed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the preſent occaſion to fill a vacancy, being oppoſed to no one, and ſhould I meet your votes, I pledge the ſacred honour of a gentleman, that my beſt abilities ſhall be devoted to your ſervice.

September 15, 1795. 2 R. A. CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceaſed, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, conſiſting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is ſuppoſed that any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the land previous to the day of ſale, a deſcription of it is thought unneceſſary. Any perſon inclined to become a purchaſer is requeſted to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the ſpot, and will ſhew the premiſes. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney
2 in fact for the deviſees of
Lewis Lee.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general aſſembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the uſe of my creditors.

July 8, 1795 JOSEPH CAVERLY.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and ſtill being indebted for large ſums, for which judgments are now rendered againſt him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends making application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

APPLICATION will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, by the rector and veſtry of St. JAMES's PARISH, to paſs an act empowering them to ſell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

6 By order of the veſtry,
WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Regiſter.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tueſday* after the firſt *Monday* in *November* next, over the fine courſe near this city.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, Auguſt 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act empowering and authoriſing the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eaſtern Branch, from the City of Waſhington,—and alſo to eſtabliſh an inſpection of flour and proviſions, in the ſaid city.

Waſhington, September 1, 1795. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the juſtices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a ſum of money, for the ſupport of his daughter Suſannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on ſaid county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795. 2

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795. 2

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, by

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795. 2

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rawboned, of a yellowiſh complexion, croſs-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great ſnuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kerſey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn, a felt hat almoſt new, white yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes with nails in them; two oſnabrig ſhirts, much worn; he ſome time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackſon, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a paſs and endeavour to paſs as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
2 WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North ſide of Severn.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off at their peril.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES, Auguſt 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *funded debt, or ſtock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum*:

1ſt. That purſuant to an act of congreſs, paſſed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimburſed and redeemed, on the firſt day of January enſuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or ſtock*, expreſſed in the certificates iſſued to the ſaid creditors reſpectively.

2d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made at the treaſury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the ſaid ſtock may ſtand credited at the cloſe of the preſent year.

3d. The ſaid reimburſements will be made to the ſaid creditors in perſon, or to their attornies duly conſtituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced muſt contain an authority to receive the ſaid *reimburſement of principal*, otherwiſe no more than the uſual dividend of *intereſt* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, ſhould not be demanded, yet the intereſt thereon will ceaſe from the ſaid firſt day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in conſequence of the ſaid reimburſement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal ſhall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be iſſued during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in conſequence of any tranſfers of the ſaid ſix per cent. ſtock, ſhall notwithſtanding the reimburſement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expreſſed for the reſpective ſums of the original capital ſtock. All perſons who may negotiate the *funded ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, bearing a preſent intereſt*, are therefore cautioned to obſerve, that during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the ſaid debt or ſtock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the ſums expreſſed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, purſuant to directions of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

3 SAM. MEREDITH, Treaſurer
of the United States.

AGREEABLY to the conſtitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpoſe of chooſing four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the next general aſſembly.

5 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1795.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 13, 1795.

John Sewell, *againſt* *Peter Bond,* } THE complainant applies to this court for a decree to record an indenture, executed to him on the ſecond day of July, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the ſaid John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called BOND's FOREST, and part of MORGAN's LOT, in conſideration of two thouſand pounds current money; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid defendant hath removed out of the ſtate, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the ſaid John Sewell procure a copy of this ſtatement to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the ſaid defendant, or any other perſon who may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear here on the firſt Tueſday of November next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Car. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commiſſion, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY on WEST-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforeſaid county, and alſo the whole of that tract of land called NOTLEY's LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is alſo in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of aſſembly, and the ſupplements to ſaid act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795. 3

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchaſe. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles diſtant from the bay, and about the ſame diſtance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouſes. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a conſiderable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully ſupplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling houſe, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overſeer's houſe, quarter, corn houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes.

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouſe, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land ſome wood and meadow, a dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will ſhew the ſmall tract to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

7 JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors
of captain WM. WEEMS.

Runaways in Cuſtody.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 19th of this inſtant, two negro men, one of them ſays his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Croſs creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway theſe twelve months; the other ſays his name is TOM, and that he belongs to ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their maſters are hereby requeſted to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be ſold, according to law, for their priſon fees and other charges, by

4 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 25, 1795.

WE, the ſubſcribers, holding and being ſeized of ſeparate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Waſhington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Waſhington county court, at December term next, for a commiſſion to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforeſaid, called Park Hall, and alſo the ſubſcribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of aſſembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,
POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,
JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.
JOHN CLAPPER,
4 X ADAM KEPLINGER,
CONRAD THOMAS,
JOHN HUFFER,
ANDREW GWIN.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWART, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted that they may be ſettled.

6 X BENJAMIN HARRISON, Adminiſtrator.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chuſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 21

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 21

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 21

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people; And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions,

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 21

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

14 EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1791.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.